

**Tourist Movement on Borders (FRONTUR)**  
October and November 2015. *Provisional data*

**Spain in November receives 3.7 million international tourists, 10.7% more than the same month last year**

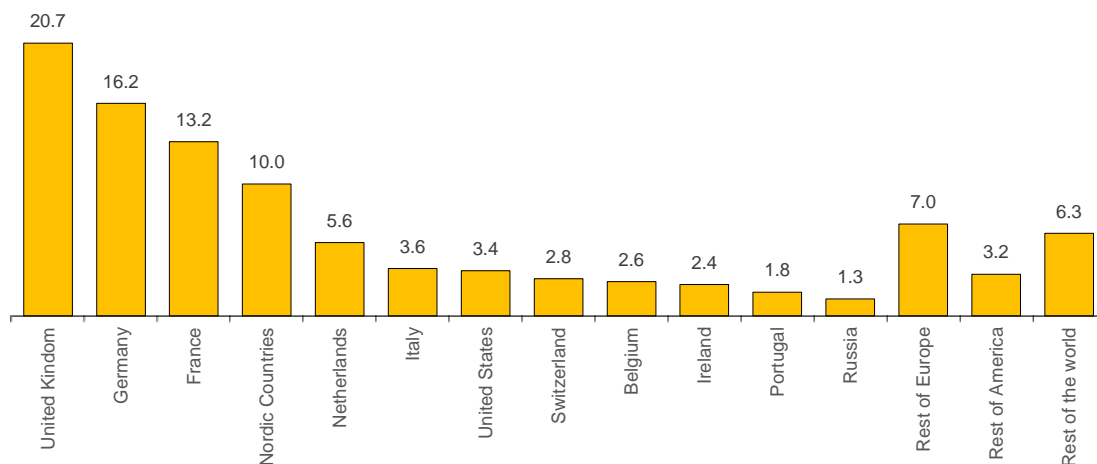
In November, Spain received 3.7 million international tourists, 10.7% more than the same month last year.

By sending countries, the United Kingdom, with 769 thousand (20.7% of the total) and an increase of 12.6% as compared to the same month of 2014, was established as the largest country of origin of tourists visiting Spain in November.

The United Kingdom was followed by France (with 16.2% of the total and an increase of 19.8%, as compared to November 2014) and Germany (with 13.2% of the total and an annual decrease of 6.8%).

Among the remaining countries of residence of tourists, it is worth noting the United States of America, which presented an annual increase of 36.4%.

International tourist arrivals by country of residence. Percentage of the total



During the first 11 months of 2015 the volume of tourists that have visited Spain in 64.6 million<sup>1</sup>, a 4.8% more than in the same period of the previous year.

<sup>1</sup> See the methodological section on the link of the accumulated data, at the end of this press note.

The main countries of residence of tourists in these 11 months were, by this order, the United Kingdom, France and Germany. These three countries registered accumulated annual variations of 4.1%, 8.9% and -0.8%, respectively.

### International tourist arrivals <sup>(2)</sup> by country of residence

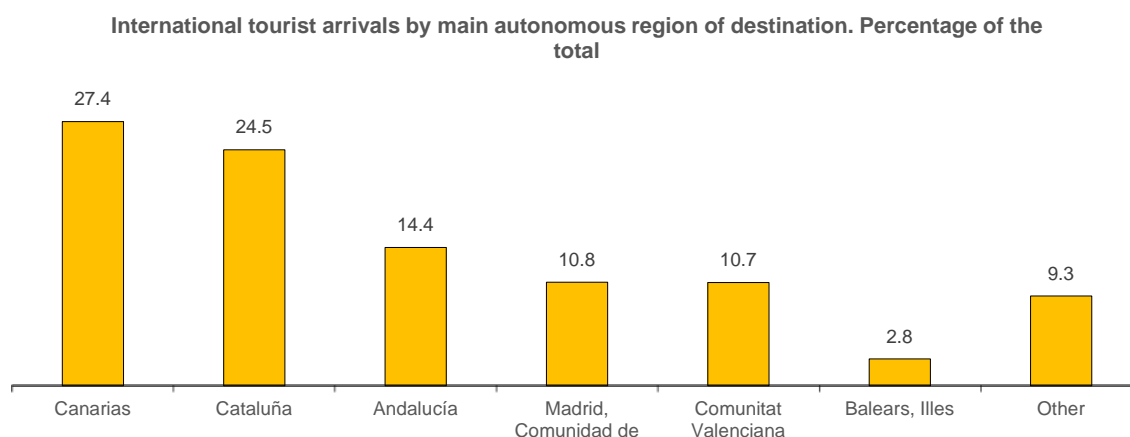
	Monthly data		Accumulated data <sup>(3)</sup>	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,710,239</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>64,625,121</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Germany	490,740	-6.8	9,862,680	-0.8
Belgium	126,786	5.7	2,152,274	4.5
France	599,305	19.8	10,931,668	8.9
Ireland	66,699	13.4	1,321,705	6.4
Italy	206,818	10.7	3,688,893	5.8
Netherlands	133,362	-1.1	2,806,463	6.4
Portugal	96,641	25.2	1,755,377	0.5
United Kingdom	769,114	12.6	14,971,194	4.1
Switzerland	88,069	28.0	1,689,812	8.9
Russia	47,255	3.0	919,198	-33.7
Nordic Countries	371,888	1.9	4,624,591	-1.4
Rest of Europe	258,811	9.3	3,198,967	8.4
United States	104,699	36.4	1,441,098	24.2
Resto de América	117,561	14.7	2,016,907	10.8
Resto del mundo	232,493	36.6	3,251,961	25.8

(2) It does not include travelers in transit or visitors of one day without overnight stay (same-day visitors)

(3) The estimate results with the accumulated data of January-September of 2015, published by Turespaña, along with the ones of the month of October and November, linked to the previous methodology. See the methodological section on the Link, at the end of this Press Note.

### Autonomous Communities of main dissemination

Canarias was the first main destination of tourists in the month of November, with 27.4% of the total, followed by Cataluña (with 24.5%) and Andalucía (14.4%).



Canarias overcame the million visits this month (1.0 million) and increased its annual growth in 0.9%. The main countries of residence of tourists in the islands were the United Kingdom (with 30.0%) and Germany (23.6%).

In November, Cataluña received 0.9 million tourists, an annual growth of 11.4%. In this community, France was the first country of residence with 32.6% of the total, while tourists from the rest of Europe, accumulated 10.2%.

This month Andalucía was the third destination, with 534 thousand tourists and an increase of 27.6%. The United Kingdom was the first country of residence in this community, with 30.2% of the total of tourists. France was the second, with 11.8%.

Behind them stood Comunidad de Madrid (which received 399 thousand tourists, 19.7% more), Comunitat Valenciana (with 399 tourists, 0.9% more) and Illes Balears (with 104 thousand and a decrease of 9.6%).

The number of tourists increased in all these communities in the accumulated of the first 11 months of the year. In Cataluña the increased was of 3.7%, in Illes Balears of 2.6%, in Canarias of 1.1%, in Andalucía of 9.1%, in Comunitat Valenciana of 4.0% and in Comunidad de Madrid of 13.1%.

### International tourist arrivals by main autonomous region of destination

	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,710,239</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>64,625,121</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Andalucía	533,622	27.6	8,887,863	9.1
Balears, Illes	103,811	-9.6	11,551,453	2.6
Canarias	1,018,275	0.9	10,570,022	1.1
Cataluña	910,247	11.4	16,518,961	3.7
Comunitat Valenciana	398,550	5.8	6,187,967	4.0
Madrid, Comunidad de	399,472	19.7	4,791,166	13.1
Other	346,263	22.1	6,112,257	7.2

### International tourist arrivals by main autonomous region of destination

	First	% tourists	Second	% tourists
	outbound country		outbound country	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>Germany</b>	<b>16.2</b>
Andalucía	United Kingdom	30.2	Germany	11.8
Balears, Illes	Germany	63.7	United Kingdom	13.5
Canarias	United Kingdom	30.0	Germany	23.6
Cataluña	France	32.6	United Kingdom	10.2
Comunitat Valenciana	United Kingdom	35.3	France	15.7
Madrid, Comunidad de	America (without United States)	16.9	Rest of the world	13.1

### Main form of access and means of accommodation

In November, the main form of access of tourists to Spain was by air. In detail, almost 3 million, 12.4% more than in the same month of 2014.

The entrance of tourists by road stood at 657 thousand, an increase of 2.4%. With a lesser weight in the total, entrances by train and boat increased 10.0% and 19.8%, respectively.

In the first 11 months of 2015, the entrances by airport increased 4.8% and the arrivals by road 4.4%.

### International tourist arrivals according to form of access to Spain

	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,710,239</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>64,625,121</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Air transport	2,951,552	12.4	51,669,159	4.8
Motor vehicle	657,333	2.4	11,778,513	4.4
Train	16,479	10.0	326,336	15.1
Waterway	84,875	19.8	853,063	3.2

2.8 million tourists chose market accommodation as main means of stay in November, which meant a growth of 13.7%, as compared to the same month of the previous year.

910 thousand tourists chose a non-market accommodation, 2.2% more.

In the first 11 months of 2015, market accommodation increased 5.3%, while non-market did so by 3.2%.

### International tourist arrivals by means of accommodation

	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,710,239</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>64,625,121</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Rented accommodation <sup>(4)</sup>	2,799,392	13.7	50,507,730	5.3
-Hotel accommodation	2,396,849	12.8	40,832,010	4.7
-Rest rented accommodation	402,543	19.5	9,666,776	7.6
Non-rented accommodation	910,847	2.2	14,140,147	3.2

(4) It is distinguished two main groups of accommodation, depending on whether there was a monetary transaction or not: market (payment accommodation; hotels, renting accommodation, camping site, rural houses and other market accommodation) or non-market (owned dwelling, family or friends dwellings and other non-market accommodation).

## Results of the month of October 2015<sup>2</sup>

In October, 6.5 million international tourists visited Spain, which meant an increase of 9.7%, as compared to the same month of the previous year.

The main sending countries were the United Kingdom (with 24.5% of the total of tourists), Germany (16.3%) and France (15.1%). Tourists coming from the United Kingdom increased in 8.8% in its annual rate and the ones from France a 22%, while the ones from Germany decreased by 0.5%.

In turn, the main Autonomous Communities of destination in October were Cataluña (with 22.1% of the total), Illes Balears (16.3%) and Canarias (15.9%). In these communities, the number of tourists increased in its annual rate a 2.6%, 5.9% and 0.6%, respectively.

In October, the main form of access to Spain was by air, arriving 5.3 million tourists, 10.3% more than in the same month of 2014. In turn, entrances by road reached 1.1 million, with a growth of 6.6%.

Regarding the main mean of accommodation, more than five million tourists chose market accommodation in October (10.4% more than in the same month of the previous year) and 1.4 million chose non-market accommodation (7.2% more).

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<sup>2</sup> On 30 November 2015 was published the results advance regarding the month of October. The complete results for this month, briefly commented in this section, have been included in line base, along with the ones of November.

## Methodological note

The main objective of the Survey of Tourist Movements at Borders (FRONTUR) is to monthly estimate the number of non-resident visitors in Spain that arrive to our country, whether they are tourists (with overnight stay) or same-day visitors (visitors without overnight stay). As well as to know the main features of trips made by those visitors (country of residence, main destination, type of accommodation and international recommendations by the UNWTO and EUROSTAT on this matter.

Different administrative sources managed by different bodies and institutions are used as population frame.

Directorate General of Traffic (DGT) provides information on the number and type of vehicles that cross the border by road. These registers of the DGT are complemented by a sample operation of Capacity, that allows to estimate the occupation of vehicles, according to the type and the car number plate nationality.

AENA facilitates the register of international flights operated in Spain, including the origin and destination airports, as well as the number of passengers.

State Ports provides information on the number of passengers boarded and landed in each Spanish port coming from a foreign port.

Finally, RENFE provides the complete list of trains that cross the border along with the number of passengers on the different international railway lines.

In the sample design have been design stratum series for each form that group border points, airports, ports or railway lines, respectively. In the sample fixation of road and airport, the day of the week in which the survey has been carried out is distinguished, discriminating between working days, weekends and holiday days. Furthermore, in airports 11 air relations are defined (origin Spanish airport-country of the destination airport) which determine the sample design in the form of access. The annual theoretical sample size of FRONTUR overcomes the 450,000 surveys, during the year, taking into account the seasonality of travel flows. Information is collected by direct interviews when the traveler leaves Spain, with an electronic multilingual questionnaire.

It has to be taken into account that estimates of FRONTUR are used as population to which data of the Survey on Touristic Expenditure (EGATUR), carried out by the INE too, is raised and compiled as subsample methodologically included in FRONTUR.

A press note is published monthly presenting the main results, along with a series of charts that include variation rates comparing the same month of the previous year.

In the INE web site is available to users a more complete tabulation plan, with the main aggregate series, as well as the microdata file of the reference month.

## Series link

The INE has carried out an updating of the methodology of the FRONTUR survey, so its results are not directly comparable with the previous series published by Turespaña up to the reference month of September 2015. Consequently, it is necessary to create a statistical link in order to build homogeneous data sets.

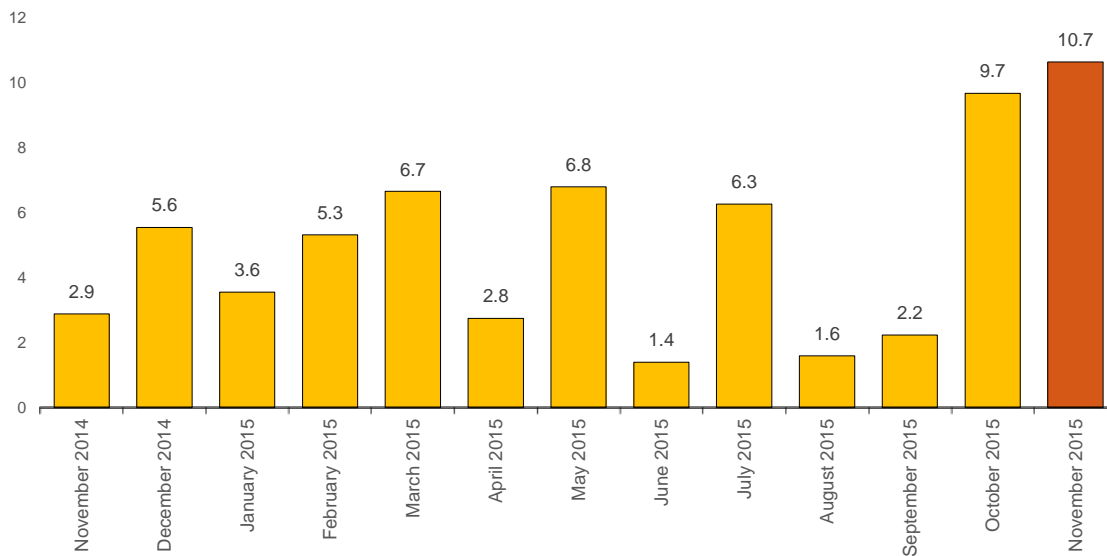
The link aims to capture the statistical effects due to changes in design and other methodological changes in order to facilitate the obtaining of rates of change in the current month compared to the same month last year for the main aggregates regarding inbound tourism, as if the results for the two months had been collected using the same methodology.

Moreover, since the results for most of 2015 have been obtained with the old methodology, the main cumulative aggregates within the year, for October, November and December 2015 have been estimated based on this methodology. To this end, the forward rates of variation calculated with the new INE methodology are applied to the results from the same months of 2014 published by Turespaña.

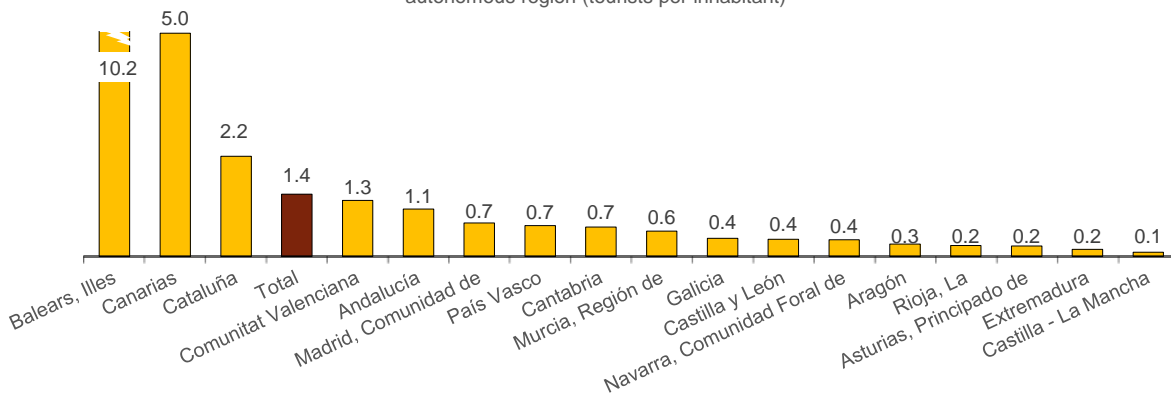
From January 2016, monthly and accumulated monthly data within the year and their backward-chained annual rates will be disseminated with calculations based on the new operational design run by the INE.

The description of the linking technique, as well as the new general methodology of FRONTUR and EGATUR and the changes with regard to the previous methodology, is available at [www.ine.es/en/](http://www.ine.es/en/).

International tourist arrivals. Monthly data, annual variation



International tourist arrivals (accumulated data January-November) relative to the total population of the autonomous region (tourists per inhabitant)



For further information see [INEbase-www.ine.es/en/](http://INEbase-www.ine.es/en/)

All press releases at: [www.ine.es/en/prensa/prensa\\_en.htm](http://www.ine.es/en/prensa/prensa_en.htm)

**Press Office:** Telephone numbers: 91 583 93 63 / 94 08 – Fax: 91 583 90 87 - [gprensa@ine.es](mailto:gprensa@ine.es)

**Information Area:** Telephone number: 91 583 91 00 – Fax: 91 583 91 58 – [www.ine.es/infoine/?L=1](http://www.ine.es/infoine/?L=1)